WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1857.

Mr. Hanny M. Lewis, Montgomery, Alabama, is our general tra

elling agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by C. F. Lewis, JANES O. Lewis, and RANCER D. Lawis.

27 Mr. ISBARI E. JAMES, NO. 182 SOuth Tenth atreet, Plailadelphia, is our general travelling agent, assisted by Wie. H. Weile, John Cotters, JAMES DESSIND, J. HANMIT, R. S. JAMES, TROS. D. NICE, R. W. Monskoy, E. W. WHILE, W. L. WATHERSON, ALER H. CARSON, D. K. MITTIS, BEZ. F. SPAIN, T. ASHKAN, and P. DAVIS.

27 Mr. C. W. JAMES, No. I Harrison street, Cincinnait, Ohio, is our general collecting agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by H. J. TROMAS, WILLIAM H. TROMAS, TROS. M. JAMES, Dr. A. L. CHILDS, GRORGE MORRISS, and RICHAND LEARS. Receipts of either will be good.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, accom panied by his family, arrived in this city last night and has taken rooms at Willards' Hotel.

This week's issue is now ready for delivery It contains late and interesting news from Europe, China, California, Oregon, and the South Pacific; Sec retary Cobb's circular letter explanatory of the new tariff act; a biographical sketch of the Secretary of the Interior; original articles on the Chinese war, the population of France in 1856, the last knownothing platform, church divisions, black-republican nullification, the Dallas-Clarendon treaty, and the indirect trade of the United States; editorials on the leading political topics and incidents of the week; the spirit of our democratic exchanges; and the latest news by telegraph and the mails up to the time of going to press.

The Weekly Union is a large and handsome sheet, printed on fine white paper, with new type, and is furnished to subscribers at the low rate of one dollar per annum; payments in every instance to be made

The Daily Union is furnished to subscribers for ten dollars per annum; and the Tri-Weekly Union (containing all the reading matter of the daily issues, and published semi-weekly during the recess of Congress) at five dollars per annum. No subscriptions will be received for any of the issues unless accompanied by the cash. From this rule we are determined not to deviate.

THE LONDON TIMES, NEW GRANADA, AND CEN-TRAL AMERICA. We are glad to see, from the following article that the London Times has less dread of American influence upon civilization and humanity than some of the "blood-and-thunder" demonstrations which it has published heretofore might have led its readers to imagine. With the "respectful consideration" which it unquestionably feels for the English character, it could hardly pay us a higher compliment, in its own estimation, than to declare that "the more we know of the Americans the more satisfied are we of their resemblance to ourselves." And, having made this declaration, the kind of gruff satisfaction with which it invites us to "clear the track" on the isthmus is not at all surprising. We cannot better reciprocate, perhaps, its good nature than by endeavoring to relieve it from a lurking anxiety which it seems to have, lest our movements in the neighborhood of New Granada should somehow or other, or at some time or other, interrupt the full enjoyment of the isthmus route by Great Britain herself We assure the Times that there is no danger of this. We have never had the habit of blocking up thoroughfares anywhere; but, on the contrary, we think we have rather a talent for making them and keeping them in order. Neither have we ever shown any great ambition to command the important passages of the world by fortified places in their vicinity. Gibraltars, and Adens, and Maltas, and Ruatans are not much in our line. We like to go where we please in the way of trade, and in obedience to law, but we are quite willing to have company on the road, and are not afraid of competition. In this matter of the Panama route, we concur with the "Times" that the great interests of civilization and commerce require that the route should be open and secure for all nations. We are very near to it, and it lies between our eastern and western possessions, and, of course, therefore, we cannot consent to have it locked against us, or (what might amount to the same thing) to have it "become a mine of explosive ingredients which it is dangerous to walk over."

The "Times" is not fully informed about the Pandard and the route should be open and secure for all nations. We are very near to it, and the place, and all that statesmen and philanthropists can do reaches only to the time and the manner. A set population—Anglo-Saxon we call it, for want of a better name, but much more British than American—is pouring into these regions, and acquiring that strength which is inseparable from superiority of numbers and priced. Nothing will prevent them from gaining the ascendance of the course, and destroy one another in one of the finest course. commerce require that the route should be open and The "Times" is not fully informed about the Panamz riot, but its views as to the general duty of the Granadian government to keep order on the of the Granadian government to keep order on the isthmus, and its lamentable failure in this respect, are eminently just and reasonable. The riot was a sad affair, for which New Granada owed, and unhappily still owes, the most ample reparation, but the difficulty is, as the "Times" suggests, that a continuing danger of similar riots would destroy the whole uing danger of similar riots would destroy the whole usefulness of the transit. To this destruction the world will never consent, and the United States especially are compelled, by their highest interest, not only to protest against it, but absolutely to prevent it. We feel sure, however, that no course will be adopted on this subject by our own government which will not be justified by the circumstances of the case, and meet the general approval of the coun-

In its statement that the British people "care very little for Central America," the "Times" suggests to us some cause for wonder that, if this is so, the British government has manifested so much anxiety to get hold of it, and to hold on to it, and some cause for hope, now, that in this respect it may see good reasons to change its policy. In return for the advice which the "Times" is good enough to give the United States, let us she really cares very little about Central America, the best thing she can do is to let Central America alone. We had her promise to do so, we thought, in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; but, according to her practical construction of it, this treaty must have meant that she should keep and get to her heart's content in that region, but that we, having nothing to keep, should have no chance to get. If we had made any such fool's bargain as this, or could be content to acquiesce in having it forced upon us, the "Times" would disown us, we are sure, as kinsmen, and withdraw its acknowledgment that we resemble the English. But we acknowledge no such folly, and in future we hope that Great Britain she really cares very little about Central America, Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer: folly, and in future we hope that Great Britain will not ask us to acknowledge it. Let her act in a just and manly spirit, hereafter, upon the policy suggested by the "Times," that she only desires a safe passage across the isthmus, and, this obtained, that she is willing to take leave of Central America. Her little usufruct in the Belize will harm nobody much while she keeps within the terms of her alleged grant; it is absurd to talk of the Mosnobody much while she keeps within the terms of tion which met at t quito Indians as an independent nation; and as to the Bay Islands, these belong to Honduras, and Eng- Mr. Goode."

land ought to yield them with the grace and magnanimity becoming a proud and powerful empire, and not return them by a reluctant and half-way process, as if she was trying to yield what it would break her heart to part with. She has enough to do and to take care of in other parts of the world, and will consult her own good, "at all events her own re-

From the London Times, May 6. It would be affectation not to own some sort of uneasiness at the news that the United States are going to carry it with a high hand over the miserable State of New Granada. The old cock does not like to see the young cock strutting and crowing so near his own dunghill. But, though we care little for New Granada or Central America in this country, and have other things to think of, there is abundant provocation to instinctive jealousy. First, there is one of the most important points in the world apparently involved in the affair that Propagate. It would be affectation not to own some sort of uncas ica in this country, and have other things to think of, there is abundant provocation to instinctive lealousy. First, there is one of the most important peints in the world apparently involved in the affair, that Bimaris Coristhus of the New World, Panama, more important than the Isthmus of Sucs, or any other great meeting-point of nations. It seems to be marked by nature for the common property of mankind, as much as the oceans which it so slightly dissevers. It is true that to all appearance it may be hundreds of years before we shall ever make much use of the isthmus, and during all that time the United States will be more concerned to invite than to obstruct our passage. But there is the apparent natural right; and in this case it is secured and imbodied in a treaty, about which there happens to have been some controversy. Then we have in this country a rather exagtreaty, about which there happens to have been some con-troversy. Then we have in this country a rather exag-gerated idea of Brother Jonathan's disposition to take the law into his own hands. The most outrageous incidents and the most offensive speeches are they that come quick-est and are most repeated in this country. We have heard of Lynch law; we have read Uncle Tom; our diners-out have all of them a few bits of "stump" oradiners-out have all of them a few bits of "stump" ora-tory to amuse the ladies with; and so we have a prevail-ing idea that the will of a Yankee is his only law. Yet the more we know of the Americans the more satisfied are we of their resemblance to ourselves. They are, per-haps, a little more fiery, a little more independent, for climate and circumstance will tell upon them; but the "governing classes" of the United States are the very near descendants—the grandchildren or the great grandchil-

descendants—the grandchildren or the great grandchildren—of our own yeomanty, and inherit the same strong elements of their character.

Compared with the great interests of humanity, any jealousy we might feel of American progress is, we frankly admit, a petty consideration. It certainly is for the interest of humanity that civilization, in the common sense admit, a petty consideration. It certainly is for the interest of humanity that civilization, in the common sense of that word, comprising order, security of life and property, hospitality to strangers, and permanent institutions, should prevail over disorder, anarchy, continual revolution, and mutual massacre, and the general state of things described in almost every letter from Central, and a great part of South America. The mongrel races that people those regions combine the vices of barbarism with those of civilization, and, under the names, and exteriors, and political pretensions of the Spanish Hidalgo or republican, are, in fact, as turbulent, cruel, and intractable as the races supplanted by their forefathers. But no country ever had peace in which were various races that refused to coalesce, and there is wanting that essential condition to order in Central America. What changes may be effected by the new element now introducing itself time only can show; but, as things now are, there cannot be peace and order in Central America, nor will there be, till a stronger hand, a more vital principle of order, comes in. No doubt that will be supplied by the United States. It is true—and here we are involuntarily reverting to our first misgivings—we in this country neither know nor can learn the rights of the quarrel between the States and Granada. The Americans allege a conspiracy, but pothing is more willichy than a concreted scheme by the can learn the rights of the quarrel between the States and Granada. The Americans allege a conspiracy, but nothing is more unlikely than a concerted scheme by the population of a weak State to get up an inexpiable feud with one infinitely stronger. It had all the look of ill-feeling, accident, and passion, like an Irish faction fight, only fought out with knives and rifles instead of clubs and stones. But it is not our business to decide, or to form any opinion as to the origin of the quarrel. What we have to consider rather is the bearing of the affair on the general interests of humanity. Now, between such peogeneral interests of humanity. Now, between such peo-ple as the citizens of the United States and the mixed pop-ulation of Granada—the former in the apparently weak position of strangers and travellers, yet each representing position of strangers and travellers, yet each representing in his own person the whole power and genius of a mighty Commonwealth, and the latter really contemptible, but in possession of the spot—there could not but be continual ruptures. It is only a question of time. If the outbreak was not this year, it would be the next. Of course, it would be far better that the State of Granada should be strong enrough to keep its people in order, and to prevent them from taking tumultuous revenge for personal nt them from taking tumultuous revenge for persona sults; but if every collision between resident and trav-er is to be followed by a rising of the whole populaeller is to be followed by a rising of the whole popula-tion, then Granada becomes a mere mine of explosive in-gredients, which it is dangerous to walk over. A trav-eller may answer for himself, but he cannot answer for the 500 travellers who may be with him at the port, or on the passage, and the world at large has the right to demand some security that one of its great thoroughfares shall not be made a scene of mutual carnage every time a drunken traveller misconducts himself.

But, in fact, neither the United States nor England

But, in fact, neither the United States nor England which, at the best, will be only a broken limb badly set and will require some day another and more painful oper ation. The only point at present involved in this quar-rel is the country immediately about the isthmus. The government of Washington will consult its own peace-at all events, its resources—by advancing as little as pos-sible southwards into the State of Granada—a vast moun-ter of the state tainous region directly under the equator. We presume that, at the utmost, it will confine its ambition to the perfect security of its route to the Pacific States. Time may or may not call it or tempt it to the path of Pizarro may or may not call it or tempt it to the path of Figure and into the heart of that southern continent, which has never yet known repose. But for the present the States can do little more, and can desire little more, than to substitute their own authorities for those which have been found ineffectual at the isthmus. Even if we frequented the isthmus much more than we do, we should have but small reason to regret the change, and can only desir that it should take place as quietly as possible.

WESTERN PROGRESS

The efforts now making to bring the great Westwe mean west of the Mississippi-into closer and speedier communication with the northern Atlantic cities border on the marvellous. The following anventure to give a word of counsel to England. If nouncement appears in last Monday's issue of the

HON. W. O. GOODE.

The Richmond South of vesterday morning says: "We learn that on yesterday the democratic conven present, and made a speech acquiescing in the convention, and pledging his support to COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED the United States flag the equality guarantied by de-STATES AND SPAIN.

There is no commercial treaty existing between Spain and the United States, and the commercial ting tonnage duties in United States ports. Spain vements between the two countries are conse- could not have forgotten that, from the earliest pequently dependent on such regulations as the Spanish | riod in our history, it has ever been our policy to regovernment may from time to time prescribe. It is ciprocate, to the fullest extent, the commercial privsources," by not meddling much with Central true that the executive branch of our government is lieges and concessions granted to our flag by foreign clothed by Congress with special authority at all nations. As early as 1791 we proclaimed to the times to subject the Spanish flag, or the flag of any world, in an official report from the Treasury Departother nation, to such discriminating duties as may be ment, that, "instead of embarrassing commerce undeemed necessary to countervail the restrictions and der piles of regulating laws, duties, and prohibidiscriminations to which the American flag may be subjected in foreign ports; while the same act directs that upon satisfactory evidence being given to the President of the United States by the government of any foreign nation that no discriminating duties of tonnage or impost are imposed or levied in the ports of the said nation upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, &c., the President is authorized to issue his proclamation declaring that the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the United States are, and shall be, suspended and discontinued so far as respects the vessels of the said foreign na-Until within the past few years, such were the restrictions and differential duties, both of tonnage and impost, to which American vessels were subjected in the ports of the Spanish peninsula, that the commerce between the two countries could hardly be said to have risen even to the importance or respectability of a heavy retail business. Our vessels were burdened with excessive port and navigation duties fully 100 per cent, higher than were exacted from the British, French, Dutch, Russian or Belgian flag; and, as if to convince us that these discriminations were not levelled against our commerce as a penalty for whatever share the influence of our example and the success of our experiment in the science of self-government may have contributed to the earlier political revolutions of the Spanish South American colonies, she admitted into her ports the vessels of most, if not all, of the Hispano-American republics on terms of equality with her own flag. Under such a state of things, our commerce with Spain could not be otherwise than languishing and feeble, notwithstanding the proverbial elasticity and adventurous character of American commercial en-

When we consider that Spain occupies, according to Macgreggor, a surface nearly one-half greater than all the British isles, with a soil capable of raising nearly double the value of agricultural productsthat it is eleven times as large as Holland-and that, in respect of agricultural and commercial capabilities, it is more favorably situated than France, England, or any other European nation-we would be amazed at the great disparities which a comparison of the returns of its foreign commerce with those of any of the other nations of Europe exhibits, were unacquainted with the character of its restrictive and prohibitive customs laws. These have been directed against the manufacturing and agricultural industry of all nations alike, though, until very lately. the tonnage discriminations were borne almost exclusively by the American flag. It was not until June, 1854, that American vessels were "considered in the peninsula and adjacent islands like national vessels as regards the duties of port and navigation," although Spanish vessels enjoyed an equality with the American flag in United States ports from January, 1852.

The following tables will show the progress of our commerce with Spain, from the earliest period for which official returns can be obtained:

The precoding table will give an ar

\$2,252,754

1,324,060

1,812,558

4,743,678

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
5 to 1800	\$1,833,268	\$2,744,204
1805		3,983,467
1806		4,707,552
1815		1,270,564
1821	542,393	539,746
1825	577,663	181,386
1830	1,004,538	745,839
1835	1,295,678	655,961
1840	1,689,665	362,293
1845	1,071,786	356,291
1850	2.082,395	3,987,434
1854	2,117,578	4,633,756
1855		4,919,656
1856	2.232.466	7,434,318

The most striking fact which the foregoing table exhibits is, that our general commerce with Spain in 1850 was over two millions of dollars less than it was at the commencement of the century. Thus: Total trade in 1800----- \$8,104,260

Cotton, staves, and tobacco constitute the large bulk of our exports to the Spanish peninsula, and Barcelona, on the Mediterranean, the chief port through which our commerce passes. In 1855 cotton and lumber alone covered nearly four-fifths of our export trade to Spain, and this port received in value upwards of \$4,000,000 of the whole amount Let us inquire, for a moment, how much our leading staple contributed to the revenues of Spain during the three past years. The duty on American cotton in Spanish ports is 79 cents in Spanish, and \$1 85 in foreign bottoms, per 101 pounds.

tatement showing the quantity of cotton imported into Spain from the United States during each of the years 1854, 1855, 1856.

together v	with the amount of	f duty collected the	reon.
cars.	Pounds.	Amount of duty in nalive ves- sels.	Amount of duty in foreign ves
854	35,024,074	\$273,950 00	\$641,530 00
855	33,071,795	258,679 00	605,769 00
856	58,479,179	457,411 00	1,071,153 00
Total	-126,575,048	990,040 00	2,318,452 00

Prior to 1854 nearly the whole of our exports to Spanish ports were floated in Spanish bottoms-the discriminating duties of tonnage, amounting to nearly 100 per cent., virtually excluding American vessels from any competition with the British or Spanish flag, even in our own carrying trade. Consequently, we may safely set down the amount assigned to the national flag in the preceding table for 1854 as the lowest sum actually paid into the Spanish treasury that year on this one article. In 1855 and 1856 the exports were perhaps about equally distributed between our own and the national flags, so that the actual amount can be easily computed. The large increase in 1856 over 1855, 1854, and 1853, is the natural result of increased commercial intercourse since the removal of the obnexious discrimination

against the American flag. The pretext urged by Spain for withholding from

cree of January, 1852, was that Spanish vessels proceeding from Cuba were subjected to discritions, it should be relieved from all its shackles in all parts of the world. Would even a single nation begin with the United States this system of free commerce, it would be advisable to begin it with that nation." And to convince the world that our government has never swerved from this policy, it is again proclaimed, and in precisely the same words, in 1856, in an official report from the Department of State. Whenever Spain permits her officials in Cuba to remove or modify the exorbitant charge of \$1 50 per ton which is exacted on American vessels entering the ports of that island, and notifies our government of the fact, the President of the United States will immediately thereafter order the removal. to a corresponding extent, of every restriction or discrimination which the act of Congress of 1834 imposes upon Spanish vessels entering the United States ports from that island. But, until that is done, Spain must be content with the privilege now granted to her flag of entering United States ports free of any tonnage duty whatever when they come from her peninsular ports in Europe. The increased returns of trade for 1855 and 1856, when our flag for the first time enjoyed similar equality with the na tional flag in those ports, will, it is to be hoped, supply a motive for giving to her possessions in the Antilles the benefit of the same liberal principles which have already contributed so much to extend and augment the commerce between the two countries. With her unsurpassed natural advantages—her great agricultural, manufacturing, and mineral resour her thirteen millions of people-and, above all, with the proud mementoes of her ancient commercial renown perpetuated in the very names of her cities and in the relics of their Greek and Phonician founders, which time has not yet entirely destroyed-Spain can equal Great Britain in maritime and com mercial prosperity if she will only imitate her in her maritime and commercial legislation. Let her do this, and in the arts of peaceful commerce-in all that can contribute to the re-birth or development of maritime power and industrial progress-she will find in the United States a firm, consistent, and in-

WHOLESALE BRIBERY.

Under the above caption the Chambersburg (Penn. Valley Spirit has some pointed and well-written remarks in relation to the attempts of the opposition to obtain the ear and voice of the people by large bids and delusive promises. "When (says the Spirit) our opponents find themselves 'hard up' for principles upon which to rally, it is not unusual for them to have recourse to wholesale bribery. Sometimes they endeavor to corrupt the people; at others they essay to bribe the States. At one time they bought the votes of all the bankrupt individuals in the United States by promising to clear them of their indebtedness through the operation of a bankrupt law; at another they attempted to bribe all the States that were in debt by proposing to distribute the proceeds of the sale of the public lands. The appeal to the cupidity of dishonest debtors was successful for a time, though a tremendous reaction in public sentiment soon prostrated our opponents and again gave us the ascendency."

The Valley Spirit thus sharply alludes to the "issue" which know-nothingism has now raised in Virginia:

Virginia:

"It shows the desperate strait to which our opponents are driven in certain States of the Union when they are again compelled to resort to wholesale bribery. They again acknowledge the necessity of corrupting public sentiment before it will sustain them! In Virginia they have taken ground in favor of distributing the public lands among the States. They argue, Virginia owes so many millions; her share of the public lands would amount to so much; overplus a billion or two, which would pay the averages of the State 'forever and a day.' Such is the unworthy appeal our opponents are now making to the people of Virginia. We can imagine the lofty dis-dain with which every true-born son of that glorious old Commonwealth will listen to this proposal to purchase his

HON THOMAS RUFFIN.

At a meeting of the democracy of Craven county, North Carolina, the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That we, the democracy of the county of Craven, in meeting assembled, do tender our warmest thanks to the Hon. Thomas Rufin for the efficient and patriotic manner in which he discharged the duties de-volved upon him as our late representative, and as a tes-timonial of the exalted estimate by us placed upon his conservatism, loyalty to the constitution, and fidelity to true southern interests; that we, far from any spirit or desire to dictate to the party of this district, beg leave to propose his name to the district convention, to be held in this town on the second Thursday in June next, as a suit-able candidate for re-election."

The subjoined resolution was adopted at a meet ing held by the democracy of Jones county:

"Resolved, That we recommend, and do hereby instruct, our delegates to said convention to use all honomble efforts to secure the nomination of Hon. Thomas Ruffin for re-election to Congress; nevertheless, we will give a cheerful support to the nominee of said convention."

FROM KANSAS

LECOMPTON, K. T., May 12, 1857. Upon the opening of Judge Cato's court this aftern the United States District Attorney Webb moved for a nolle prosequi to be entered in all the treason trials now pending before that court in which the United States is the prosecutor.

In making this motion, Mr. Weer remarked that he did so by advice of the secretary of State and acting governor of Kansas, Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, and in accordance approve his course, as an act calculated to restore present peace and preserve future harmony in the Territory.

Judge Smith, of Lawrence, a member of the Ka bar and a party interested, desired to know whether this nolle proseque would include prosecutions for usurpation of

The district attorney replied that he presumed it would, but that these cases could not be thus determined until the right of prosecutorship between himself (as district territorial district attorney, (which is to be argued this week,) should be decided.

This will probably be settled in a few days in favo the United States district attorney in which, or indeed, any case, the docket will be cleared and very properly so of Messrs. Lane, Robinson, & Co., with their political vexed question to the advantage of the democracy and the taking away of the political stilts of the black-repubDEPARTMENT NEWS.

in Baden, Manures, &c. gent correspondent at Frankfort writes as follows, unde

I informed you on the 4th instant that a joint-stock

I informed you on the 4th instant that a joint-stock company was being formed in Baden for the cultivation of and the dealing in tobacco; that 750,000 florins of the first subscription of one million had been taken by the managers and capitalists of Baden; and that 250,000 florins had been left open for general public subscription.

I now add that for that required—250,000 florins—the tobacco merchants and capitalists of Frankfort and of Holland subscribed for more than a million. Almost any amount of capital could be raised for this enterprise, because it has been satisfactorily shown that the cultivation of tobacco has been a most profitable business, even in unfavorable seasons.

tion of tobacco has been a most profitable business, even in unfavorable seasons.

The extension of the tobacco cultivation has recently given rise to the establishment of new cigar manufacto-ries in Baden, particularly in Sinsherin, Ziegelhausen, Ebervach, &c.; of these I shall speak hereafter. The orders for cigars are often so considerable, that the man-ufacturers have a difficulty in obtaining workmen, even

at advanced wages.
In connexion with the cultivation of tobacco, I would mention that the consumption of gauss and artificial ma nures, which hitherto was especially important in Prus sia and Saxony, begins now to increase in southern Ger many, and the number of manufactories and depots of hese articles is constantly augmenting. The increa-

ficial renovation it would be impossible for some dist to grow tobacco without neglecting other crops. I am not prepared to give the cost of these man delivered at Maunheim, but I have before me a staten of Mr. Albert Reinhold, of Dusseldorf, in which the quality of Peruvian guano, delivered in parcels of 100 pounds or more, is put down at \$3.36 per 100 pounds. Mr. Reinhold's statement is intended to show that artificial manures are equally as good, and cost less. For

Havana. - Repeal of the Decree Relative to the Introduction nto Cuba of Foreign Live Fish .- The following extract from despatch, dated May 9th, of Mr. A. K. Blythe, consulgeneral of Cuba, is published for general information

"I regret having to inform the department that the decree, dated 6th January last, of the Superintenden General of the Royal Exchequer of this Island, permitting the introduction in Havana of foreign live fish in foreign bottoms free of import duty, has not met with the approbation of the supreme government of Spain. His excel-lency has consequently ordered the suspension of that de-cree from and after the 1st August next."

THEASURY DEPARTMENT

Removal and Appointments.—Joseph W. Hinston, of Michigan, a second-class clerk in the office of the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, has been removed by the Sec retary of the Treasury.

Thomas J. Timmins and Thomas C. Malerry have

been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury assi appraisers of the customs at Philadelphia.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Decision of General Land Office in Cases of Claims by Pre Emption to Lands withdrawn for Railroad Purposes.—1st It is held that claims by pre-emption founded on settle nents made prior to the time when the route of a rail road is definitely fixed, or prior to the date of also withdrawal of the land from market, are valid, provided the claimant complied in all other respects with the law.

2d. Claims resting on settlements made after the route of a road is definitely fixed, or after the date of absolute withdrawal of the land from market, are inadmissible 3d. According to the opinion of Attorney General

Cushing of the 16th of February last the route of a road, or any parts thereof, is definitely fixed when they are sur-veyed, marked, and fixed on the ground.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Old School general assembly of the Presbyteria hurch met at Lexington, Kentucky, yesterday. The New School general assembly also met at the same time at Cleveland, Ohio. The subject of most public interest which is likely to come before the latter body relates to home missions, as connected with the following resolu tion of the executive committee of the American Hom Missionary Society, which may now be regarded as the action of the society itself :

" Resolved. That, in the disbursement of the funds con mitted to their trust, the committee will not grant aid to churches containing slaveholding members, unless evi-dence be furnished that the relation is such as, in the judgment of the committee, is justifiable, for the timing, in the peculiar circumstances in which it exists.

The Presbyterian Witness, published at Knoxville l'ennessee, expresses a strong belief that the general as sembly will not sustain this resolution. It asks:

"Shall we allow an irresponsible money power in Ne "Shall we allow an irresponsible money power in your controlled by a few men, who are themselves controlled in a good degree by Congregationalists, to sit in judgment on the character and standing of our church members? Shall we continue to give them our money, and thus uphold their power, when that power is used against our church? Are even the northern members of can Home Missionary Society have taken in reference to slavery? Will they deny the Gospel to the people of the South? Will they tell the world, as the American Home Missionary Society have done, that all southern profes ligion who hold slaves are to be treated as they prove themselves innocent? The have never ventured upon such ground, and we hav no expectation that they will now change their position to please the American Home Missionary Society."

The Witness, therefore, looks for the following r

1. The Congregational and ultra abolition element will The Congregational and ultra abolition element will withdraw, [from the Presbyterian church.] A large pro-portion will return to the Congregational church, where they properly belong, and where they should have been all the while. A few may go to independent Presbyte-rians. The Lord go with them, and teach them better

rians. The Lord go with them, and teach them better sense and better manners in time to come!

2. When we are once rid of this disturbing element, the slavery agitation will cease in the general assembly. The agitation has been kept up many years by this semi-congregational influence. Many men, who cared nothing for Presbyterian principles and order, have remained in our connexion, year after year, simply for the purpose of furthering abolitionism. When their eyes are opened to the fact that they cannot drive the South to distraction, nor control the assembly, they will leave our body, and we shall have a grateful respite from our annual troubles.

3 The general assembly will be forced to form a Hom 3. The general assembly will be lored to form a frome Missionary Society of their own. This is just what the Presbyterian Witness has desired since 1851. The church needs such a society. It has suffered long for the want of it. Not a few churches in the South have utterly perish-ed, because such a society did not exist. We are now in a fair way to have this long-desired and much-needed in-stitution. Let it be organized, and located at Philadel-phia, and a new era will begin in our denominational

phia, and a new era will begin in the history.

4. When the results above named shall have been witnessed, the way for reunion with the other branch of the Presbyterian church will be to some extent opened. We will then be clear of congregational influence. We will have given up, measurably, the voluntary societies. Thus, we will have acknowledged that we were wrong in 1837, so far as these matters are concerned. The other branch of the church have already confessed, by their actions, that they were wrong as to doctrines. They have received the independent Presbyterians of South Carolina without questioning their orthodoxy. They have offered to requestioning their orthodoxy. They have offered to re-ceive whole synods from the New School assembly on the same terms. They confess, then, that we are as good Presbyterians as they are. They have conceded much. We have also made important concessions. The tendencies, therefore, are to reunion, and the way is being

opened more and more.

It is thus that we read the signs of the times, and if we are not mistaken the action of the American Home Mis-stonary Society, while designed for evil, will work out, under God, our denominational salvation.

Lamar, is publishing an attractive volume of poetry, entitled "Yerse Memorials." The title is expressive of the character of the collection, for they are records of the heart, which, in the changes and wanderings of the eventful life of the "Soldier Statesman," had dropped like wild flowers along the rugged path of his public duties.

THE SECOND FRUITS OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

The organization of men into secret bodies, affiliated to aths of mutual support, and professing to act against the great body of the people, for the purpose of controlling the government and the administration of the laws, is an evil that produces nothing but disastrous fruit, and that

It selects men for office in darkness, and it carries then in, not by public discussion, but by secret combination.

Weak and bad men resort to this machinery to attain place; but, when they attain position, they still ful themselves hampered and involved by the secret combination to which they are attached, and paralyzed by h

superior will. It will be seen that the mob of Louisville, who, awhile since, claimed "as Americans the right to rule America" and who shot down in the street, fixed the dwellings, and murdered the wives and children of "Paddies and Duch men" with impunity, have tried their hands at a new as sumption of law. Read the account of the horrid burn ing of black prisoners in that city.

One of the journals of that city, speaking of the affair says gravely:

"Several shots were fired, and the force within return ed them by the discharge of blank cartridges. This run is signature further maddened the already infuriated mob."

The mob were of course encouraged by this salvo, about to be received with a military salute, it would have taken just that form. But the source of their evil inso ration lies deeper. The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "The wholesale murders and burnings during

"The wholesale murders and burnings during the know-nothing mobs have been passed over without an attempt to punish any of the guilty. Indeed, they have been defended and justified. Political passions have blinded the people to their interests, their duty, and their obligation to the laws, to the country, and to justic. There has been a disposition to forget these influence events, to pass over without an effort to inquire into the the facts and vindicate the law, to patch up a hollow the mobsemer and the authorities, to does the search of the mobsemer and the authorities, to does the search of the mobsemer and the authorities, to does the search of the mobsemer and the authorities. the facts and vindicate the law, to patch up a hollor truce between the mobocracy and the authorities, to close the wounds without healing them. The inevitable effects of this cowardly policy are exhibited in the terrible scenes which have, during the last week, disgraced that city. Unpunished murder and violence are ever sure to repeat their deeds. There is nothing more difficult to arrest than a mob which has once received the sanction of those whose duty it is to suppress it. There is nothing easier to check and prevent in this country than these lawless displays, when they are properly met. One successful mob inflicts a greater injury upon a community than war, pestilence, or famine. New Orleans never suffered half as much by the great epidemic of 1853 as she did from the election mobs of 1855. The cholera was but a light visitation to Louisville, compared with the horrors of Bloody Monday."

Lattle children were part of the mob—boys of tenor Lattle children were part of the mob-boys of tenor

twelve years of age, who joined in the cry of 'kill'em, kill 'em,' and who helped to light the bale fires under the hanging victims. Louisville is not alone in this subjection to mob rule

In reference to another city, the New York Evening Pow

"It is only a few weeks since the whole country on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio raifroad was disturbed by an armed collision between the officers of the company and some discharged conductors who would not submit to the regulations provided by the company for the security of property in the freight cars. Several lives were lost, and the controversy was finally settled without rectablishing the moral supremacy of the public authorities. Both the cases we have named—that in Louivills and the one in Maryland—were the natural fruits of the feeble but vexations governments established in both those States by the know-nothings. They had strength enough to persecute the people into rebellion, but not enough to insure subordination. Twice before this have the police and judicial authorities, both of Louisville and Baltimore, been put to open shame by mobs, until now the police and judicial authorities, both of Louisville and Baltimore, been put to open shame by mobs, until now the aid of the police is scarcely of any more use, as pro-tection to a man's person and property, than a certificate from his church pastor or Sunday-school teacher. When a community have once learned that the public authori-ties can be defied, there are those among them not long in finding some sufficient pretext for defying them, and there is the end of popular government; for despotism follows anarchy as naturally as the fruit follows the flower."

The Post might have added that the rioters who attempted by force of arms to stop the trains on the Bal more and Ohio railroad were the same men who led th election riots in Baltimore, and perpetrated the bloodshe and violence which gave the authority of the city to it present weak officials the same men who, when Pres riage with groans and with showers of stones.

We do not desire to look abroad for evils, except a they relate to our affairs at home, and admonish us of the

license which crime boasts in our midst.

It was amidst the applauses and encouragements of men and women, calling themselves philanthropists, that the reverend and irreverend orators of the anti-slavery caus spoke thus in New York :

The Rev. T. Higginson, of Massachusetts, (white.) de

"All the learning in the world is not worth so much as the poorest pistol-shot which any slave ever gave his master."

"Looked forward with joy to the time when revolu-tion should overthrow this atrocious government." Rev. Andrew F. Foss, of New Hampshire, (white)-

"The slaves needed no arms from the North. They only needed to be let alone, and they themselves would twist off their masters' necks. It was what he would do. He would twist off any man's neck who will hold him as a slave. He drew a flaming picture of the day when there would be a servile insurrection throughout the land." Wm. Wells Brown (black) said :

"He would rather see the slave emancipated by insur

"He would rather see the slave emancipated by insur-rection than by any other way. His prayer was that the next wind or telegraph from South Carolina would bring news of an insurrection by the slaves against their mas-ters. He would like to see it though a million of men should perish in it, and it should fail." The Rev. Henry Garrett (black) said :

"It will not always be borne. Our people will not always consent to be trodden under foot; they will am themselves some day, if need be, to secure their rights. It will not be a costly armament neither—a cent apiece will do it; armamed with a box of lucifer matches the black man will have the power in his hands." Fred. Douglass said :

"Men wondered at the late poisoning at Washington but men who whip and prostitute their cooks, and scourse their niggers, might expect to meet death in the pot. The slaveholders are crying to us that we are trying to make our niggers cut their throats; and the reason is they know they deserve to have them cut. To him no sign of encouragement was so interesting the South."

The pistol-shot, the poison in the cup, the box of luci for matches, which are thus commended to the slave, are the instruments of open and secret murder and arson and these crimes are commended with the coolest deliberation by men who boast that their words are not lost but will be acted on. The horror inspired by the mo violence at Louisville pales before the intensity of feel ing which such counsels excite. And the words are hear before they reach the ears of the slave on his plantation inspire the inhabitants of Seguin's Point with an idea, and they set fire to the quarantine buildings, exult in the crime, and laugh defiance at the law.

Where is this to end ! When is this reign of secret conspiracy, of mob violence, of incitement to crime to When, perhaps, we should ask, is it to begin? for the manifestations we have thus far seen are perhaps only the preliminary symptoms of wide-spreading anarchy and social destruction and crime.

The Illustrated News states that a short time sine Meyerbeer married his only daughter to a Frusian colonel, and gave her, as a marriage portion, not £2,000 a year, nor a landed estate, but simply the copyright of "Robert le Diable" and "L'Africaine." The former, it is assorted, is worth to the composer's representative £280 per night.

The Dubuque Express of the 15th inst. states that some two hundred feet, on the river, of the Dubuque and Pacific road has been washed away.